

IMACS SITE FORM

*1. State No: 42WA326
*2. Agency No: _____
3. Temp. No: 5196-08

Part A - Administrative Data

INTERMOUNTAIN ANTIQUITIES COMPUTER SYSTEM

Form approved for use by
BLM - Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada
Division of State History - Utah, Wyoming
USFS - Intermountain Region
NPS - Utah, Wyoming

4. State	Utah	State Code	42	County	Wasatch	County Code	WA
5. Project	Victory Ranch Phase III			P-III Associates Project No.		5196	
*6. Agency Report No. U-03-PD-0248p				P-III Associates Report No.		5196-01-20305	
*7. Site Name / Property Name N/A							
8. Class	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/> Historic <input type="checkbox"/> Multicomponent <input type="checkbox"/> Paleontologic <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnographic						
9. Descriptive Site Type	Lithic artifact scatter						
*10. Elevation at site datum <u>6,570</u> ft							
*11. UTM Grid at site datum Zone <u>12</u> <u>475410</u> m E <u>4492075</u> m N							
*12. Legal Location NE of NE of NW of Section 8 T. 3S R. 6E							
*13. Meridian Salt Lake, UT (1)							
*14. Map Reference (USGS 7.5 min) Francis, UT 1967							
15. Aerial Photo N/A							
16. Location and Access <p>From the bridge over the Weber-Provo Diversion Canal on State Route 32, approximately 1.4 mi west of Francis, drive east on State Route 32 for 0.75 mi and turn south (right) onto Lower River Road. Drive east-southeast along Lower River Road for 2.3 mi and turn right (south). Drive south along this road and cross over the Provo River. Turn right (west) onto the Double Bar A Ranch and drive for 0.3 mi through the ranch and a series of gates. Drive southwest and then west for 0.6 mi and up onto a hill. Continue driving southwest along this two-track road for 1.2 mi. Turn west (right) onto an intersecting two-track and drive for 0.5 mi and stop. The site is on the toe slope of a hill and a terrace above an incised drainage approximately 50 m along an azimuth of 350°. No datum was left at the site. The site is on private land and permission must be obtained from the landowner prior to entering the property.</p>							
*17. Land Owner Private							
*18. Federal Administrative Units N/A							
*19. Location of Curated Materials N/A							
20. Description <p>The surface manifestation of this site consists of a discrete scatter of 125-150 pieces of debitage, 4 biface fragments, 1 end scraper, and 2 cores on a gently sloping terrace/fan surface above and southeast of an incised stream valley. Raw materials present include several varieties of quartzite, chalcedony, and one flake of obsidian. Yellowish-white quartzite is the most common raw material type. The debitage is predominately from late-stage core reduction with small amounts of early- and middle-stage core reduction flakes, middle- to late-stage biface reduction flakes, and a small amount of angular debris. The obsidian flake is from late-stage core reduction. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were observed and the site's age is not known. No features or artifact concentrations were observed. Maximum artifact density is 5/m² with an average of 1/10 m² across the site. The presence of flakes concentrated in a few small erosional channels across the site, in conjunction with the depositional nature of the site's setting, and the discovery of debitage in one of two test pits excavated to assess site depth, indicate that the site has shallowly buried cultural material. The discrete nature of the site, low diversity of artifact and raw material types, and the absence of any discernable artifact concentrations indicate that the site most likely represents a single-use field camp.</p>							

- *21. Site Condition Excellent (A) Good (B) Fair (C) Poor (D)
- *22. Impact Agents Deflation (DE) Demolition (DM) Erosion (ER) Fence (PR) Grazing (GR) Road (RD)
 Development (PR) Range Fire (OT) Vandalism (VA) Rodent Damage (RO) Other (OT) specify below

Describe

* Encoded data items

P-III Associates IMACS Form 1/2003 Revision 3.0

42WA326

5196-08

BLM 8100-1
FS R-4 2300-2
3/90

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The site has been impacted by an east-northeast to west-southwest-trending two-track road, minor erosion, and vegetation. Several small rills (10-20 cm wide and 5-10 cm deep) extend from southeast to northwest across the site. These agents have affected less than 1 percent of the site area. Vegetation growth may have slightly moved some artifacts. Some artifacts are in a secondary context in the rills due to erosion; however, there is no evidence of any significant artifact displacement. The site is in good condition.

*23. National Register Status Eligible

Justify

This site is in good condition and retains integrity. Although no temporally diagnostic artifacts were observed during the inventory, the site has obsidian that may be able to yield a relative date based on hydration analysis. Because the site has shallowly buried cultural materials, it has potential to contain additional chronological data in the form of temporally diagnostic artifacts, obsidian, and possibly features with datable material. The site should also be able to provide data on site function as well as on lithic technology and use of local vs. non-local raw materials. The presence of obsidian further suggests that the site may be able to shed light on mobility and annual range and/or regional exchange patterns. Because of its information potential, this site is recommended as being eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion d of 36CFR60.4. The site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion a, b, or c of 36CFR60.4. There is no evidence that the site is associated with events or persons who have made significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. Also, the site does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor is it a work of art or the work of a master.

24. Photos	Date	Roll No.	Neg. No.	Item No.	Caption
	6/6/200	70	10a	PH-01	Test Pit 1.
	6/6/200	70	11a	PH-02	Test Pit 2.
	4/21/20	87	05a		Site overview facing southwest from datum.
	4/21/20	87	06a		Site overview facing northeast from datum. Town of Francis is in background.

25. Recorded by Robert I. Birnie

*26. Survey Organization P-III Associates, Inc. (PD) *28. Survey Date 21-Apr-2003

27. Assisting Crew Members B. C. Tapscott, A. L. Field, S. V. Ball, A. R. Wilson

List of Attachments Part B Topo Map Photos Other
 Part C Site Map Artifact/Feature Illustrations Continuation Sheets
 Part E

Part A - Environmental Data

*29. Slope 6 (Degrees) 310 Aspect (Degrees)

*30. Distance to Permanent Water 0.6 x 100 Meters

Type of Water Source Stream/River (B)

Name of Water Source Unnamed stream in Lady Long Hollow

*31. Geographic Unit Wasatch Hinterland (RBB)

*32. Topographic Location - See Guide for additional information. Choose only one primary and one secondary landform.

Primary Landform Valley (E)

Secondary Landform Terrace/Bench (R)

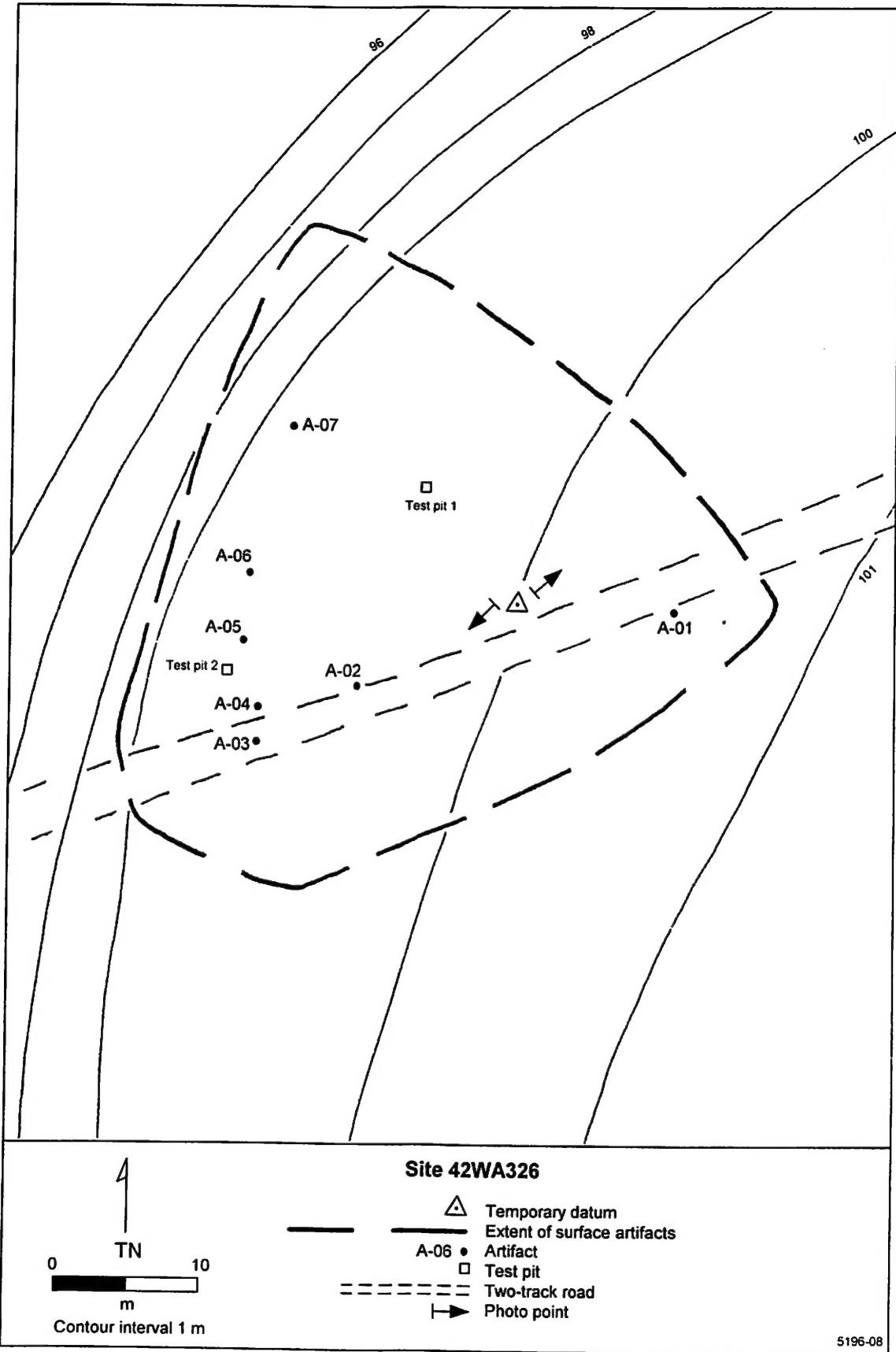
Describe The site is situated on a gently sloping terrace/fan surface on the southeastern margin of an incised (4-6 m deep) stream valley that is 80-100 m wide. Most of the site has slopes ranging from 5 to 7° to the northwest. The northwestern margin of the site slopes steeply into an incised stream valley.

*33. On-site Depositional Context Fan (A)

(Choose one)

Describe The soil is a dark brown silty clay loam that has formed in alluvial deposits.

*34. Vegetation



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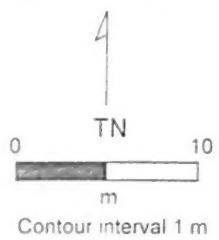


Site 42WA326

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
|
TN | Temporary datum
Extent of surface artifacts |
| A-06 | Artifact
Test pit |
| | Two-track road |
| | Photo point |
- Contour interval 1 m

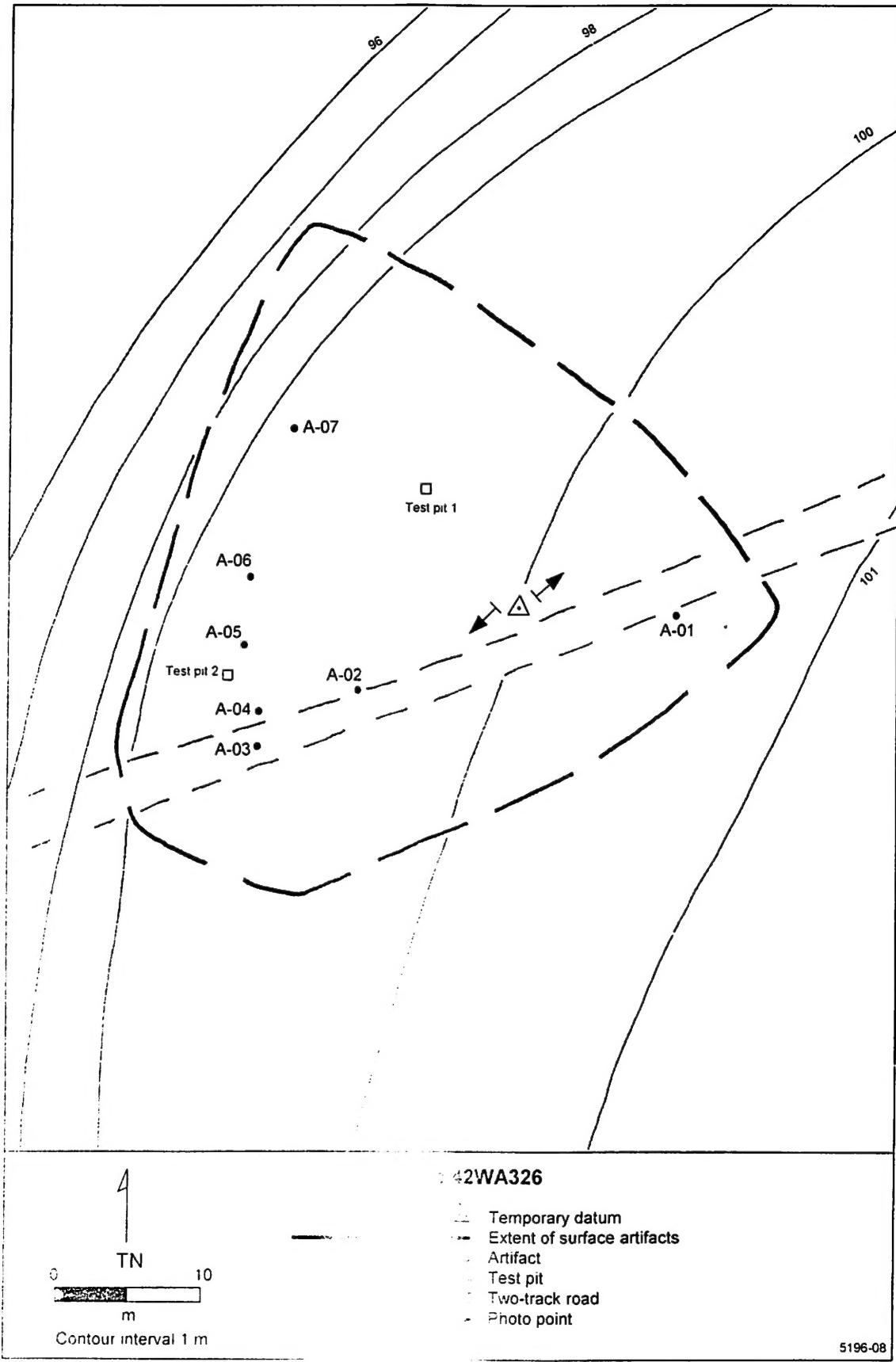


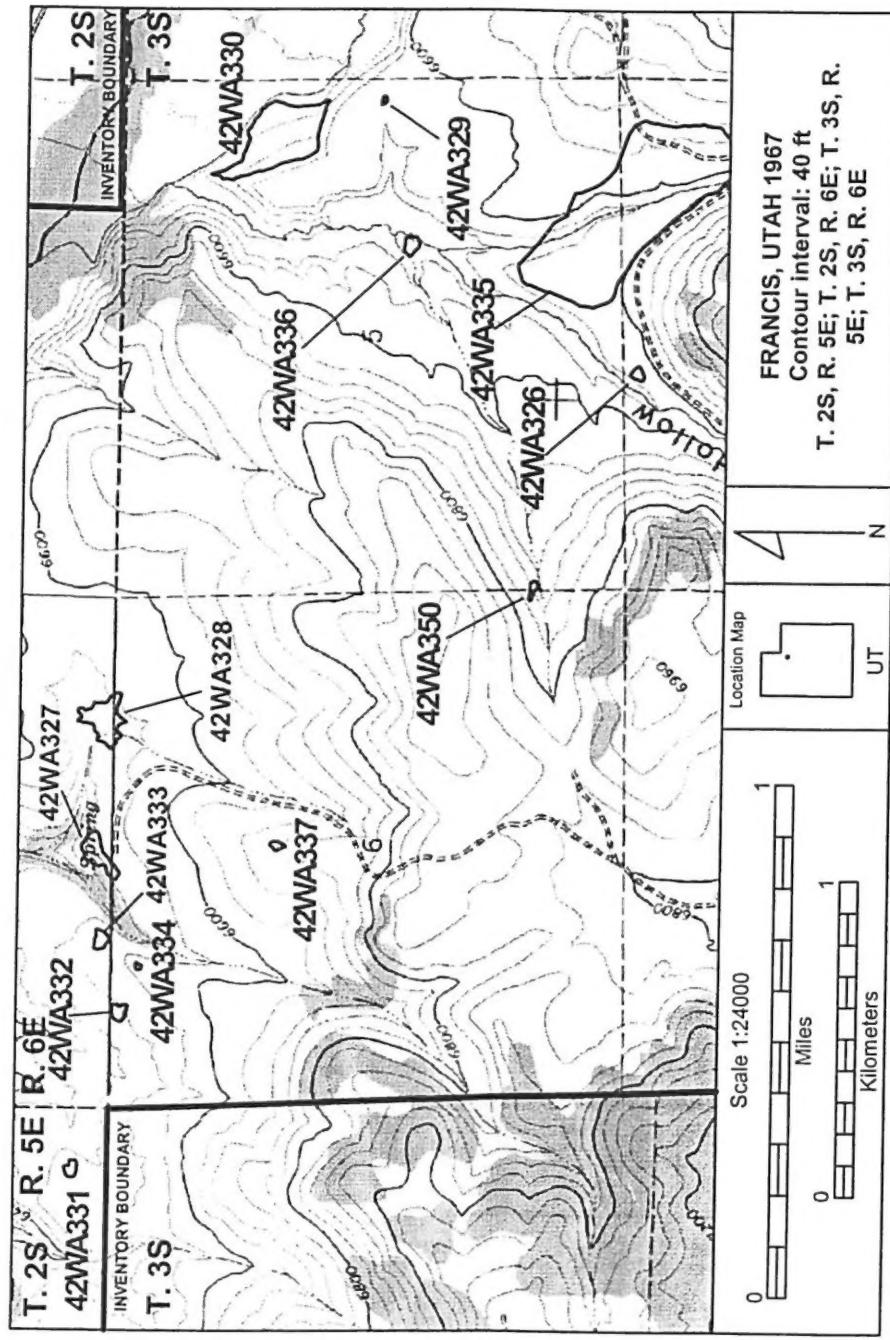
Site 42WA326

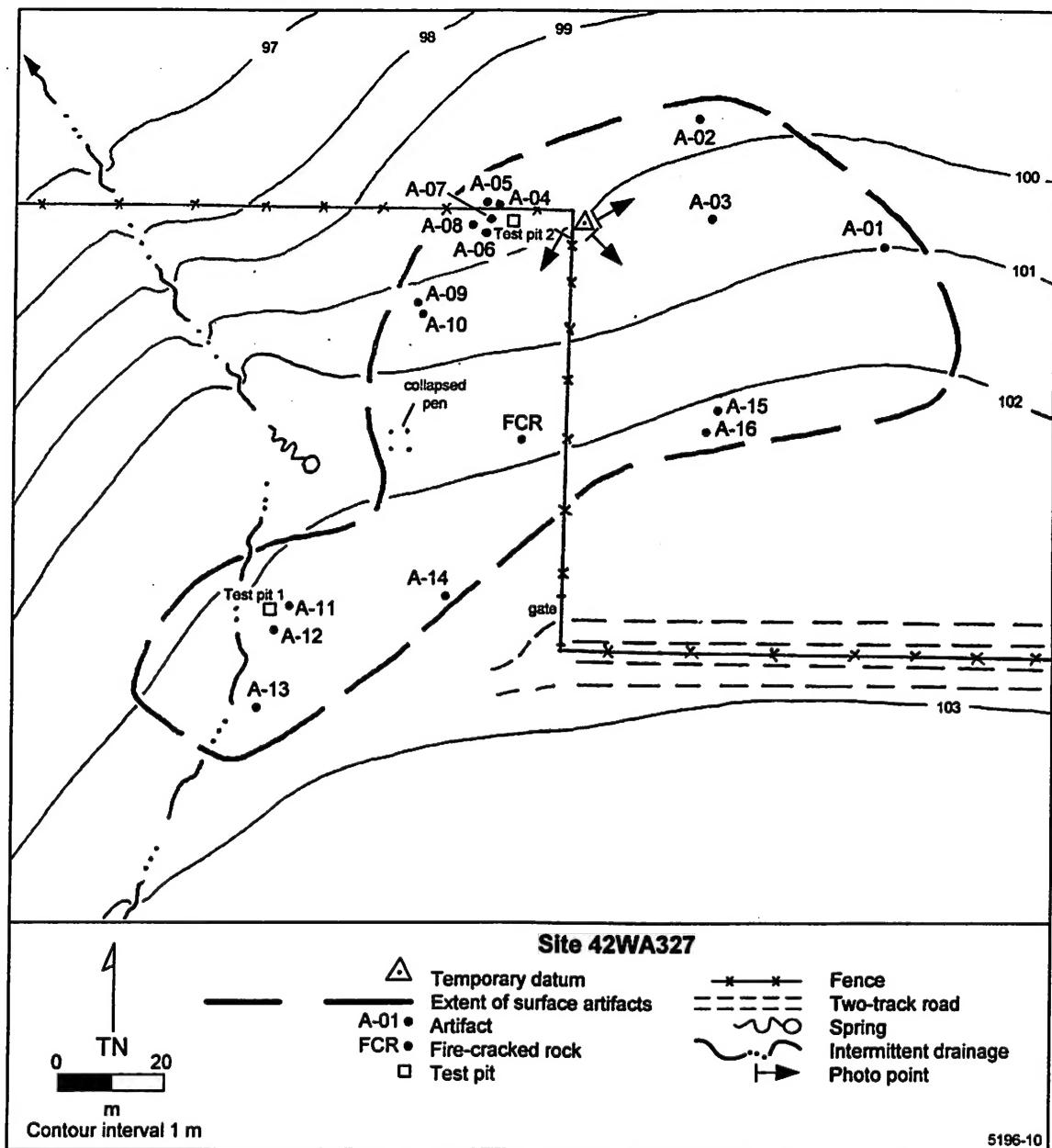


- ▲ Temporary datum
- Extent of surface artifacts
- Artifact
- Test pit
- Two-track road
- > Photo point

5196-08







5196-10

Utah State Historical Society Burials Database. Available online at Utah State Historical Society's website.

Wasatch County Mining Claims & Deeds. Available at the Wasatch County Recorder's Office.

Wasatch County Tax Records. Available at the Wasatch County Assessor's Office.

Wasatch County Title Abstracts & Plat Maps. Available at the Wasatch County Recorder's Office.

4 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Building Style/Type: site & structures only; no extant buildings _____ *No. Stories:* _____

Foundation Material: _____ *Wall Material(s):* _____

Additions: none minor major (describe below) *Alterations:* none minor major (describe below)

Number of associated outbuildings _____ *and/or structures* 1.

Briefly describe the principal building, additions or alterations and their dates, and associated outbuildings and structures. Use continuation sheets as necessary.

The site is identified on an 1893 General Land Office map as the "Ring Mine." The site presently consists of three contributing features: an adit, a waste rock pile, a short road segment and remnants of a collapsed structure. These features were probably associated with the mining of the property, but it is unclear during what period. The adit itself is likely the only feature possibly eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, though it has been closed (probably by dynamite) and has marginal historic integrity. More information is needed to determine possible significance. There are no artifacts visible that could be associated with the 1890s use of the mine. Non-historic (non-contributing) features include a concentration of milled lumber, a leveled parking area, a modern earthen dam, a cement mixer, and a circa 1960s travel trailer. The majority of artifacts found on the site post-date the 1950s.

(For a detailed description of these resources, please see the attached IMACS site form.)

5 HISTORY

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Date of Construction: circa 1890s

Historic Themes: Mark themes related to this property with "S" or "C" (S = significant, C = contributing). (see instructions for details)

<u>C</u> Agriculture	<u>C</u> Economics	<u>C</u> Industry	<u>C</u> Politics/ Government
<u>C</u> Architecture	<u>C</u> Education	<u>C</u> Invention	<u>C</u> Religion
<u>C</u> Archeology	<u>C</u> Engineering	<u>C</u> Landscape	<u>C</u> Science
<u>C</u> Art	<u>C</u> Entertainment/ Recreation	<u>C</u> Architecture	<u>C</u> Social History
<u>C</u> Commerce	<u>C</u> Ethnic Heritage	<u>C</u> Law	<u>C</u> Transportation
<u>C</u> Communications	<u>C</u> Exploration/ Settlement	<u>C</u> Literature	<u>C</u> Other
<u>C</u> Community Planning & Development	<u>C</u> Health/Medicine	<u>C</u> Maritime History	
<u>C</u> Conservation		<u>C</u> Military	
		<u>C</u> Performing Arts	

Write a chronological history of the property, focusing primarily on the original or principal owners & significant events. Explain and justify any significant themes marked above. Use continuation sheets as necessary.

The early pioneer settlements of Francis and Woodland along the Provo River were first settled between 1862 and 1865. The first recorded deed for the property was a United States land grant patent to Benjamin F. Fitzgerald in 1913. Prior to that time, there was apparently no homestead grant issued. The 1893 General Land Office indicates that E. Webb had a dwelling north of the mine site. Ether Webb (1855-1941) and Emma Smith Jones Webb (1854-1931), Utah natives, moved to the Woodland area three years after their marriage in 1880. The Webb family owned property close to the river north and east of the mine, but their names do not appear in the title abstract for this property. The name Webb Hollow continues to be used for the area today. The Webb Hollow land appears to have been watered by both natural springs and two irrigation ditches. The mine was located within a few hundred feet of two springs. It was on a side road that connected to the main road (in the Bridge Hollow to the west) from Francis to Heber. The area ranchers are the only users of the old road today.

Benjamin Franklin Fitzgerald (1859-1931), the first titled owner to the property, does not appear to have mined the property. He was the son of a prominent pioneer family in Draper, Utah. He and his wife, Martha Saphronia Rawlins (1866-1892) lived in Draper most of their lives, but began to acquire ranching property in the Francis-Woodland area throughout the early part of the 20th century. His sons, Franklin Joseph Fitzgerald (1890-1953) and Benjamin Athel Fitzgerald (1891-1946) acquired large tracts of land on both sides of the Provo River. Benjamin Athel and his wife Avis Luella Bonner (1895-1990) lived in Heber City. The Fitzgeralds were sheep ranchers. Athel was vice-president of the Utah Wool Marketing Association and was prominent in Utah woolgrower's activities for many years.

The Fitzgerald family does not appear to have been involved in mining; however, artifacts found near the site indicate there may have been a recent attempt to reopen the mine, currently known as the Webb Hollow Mine. The property remained in the Fitzgerald family until 1982. It eventually became part of the Double Bar A Ranch in 1996 and is now part of the Victory Ranch development project.

Apparently no mining claims for the Ring Mine were filed with the Wasatch County Recorder. It is possible a claim was filed under a different name. Clarence Bates, a long time resident of Francis, who was involved in ranching the area for many years, remembered the name of "Ring Mine," but thought it might be located north of the Jordanelle Reservoir.

6. PHOTOGRAPHS

See IMACS site form.

TITLE SEARCH FORM

ADDRESS:	Double Bar A Ranch LC	TAX NUMBER: OWC - 813 - 4- 017 - 036
CITY:	Wasatch County, Utah (south of Francis)	LEGAL DESCRIPTION AND ACREAGE: E ½; E ½ W ½; Sec 17, T3S, R6E, SLM.
CURRENT OWNER:	Double Bar A Ranch LC 2252 Lenwood Ct SW, Rochester, MN 55902	
HISTORIC NAME:	<i>Ring Mine</i>	480 acres

Date of Instrument	Date of Record	GRANTOR (seller)	GRANTEE (buyer)	Type of Transaction	Dollar Amount	COMMENTS
09-11-1903	09-16-1907	United States by Sec of Interior	State of Utah	Land Lists		
03-10-1913	06-01-1914	William Spry, Gov. of Utah	Benjamin F. Fitzgerald	Patent	600	
07-29-1926	09-15-1926	Benjamin F. & Mary A. Fitzgerald	Benjamin Athel Fitzgerald	WD	10	Section 17
07-29-1926	06-21-1935	Benjamin Athel Fitzgerald	Benjamin F. Fitzgerald	MTG	13,000	released 10-28-1947
12-20-1949	10-10-1950	estate of Benjamin Athel Fitzgerald	Monte B. & Clark F. Fitzgerald	DECREE		E ½ & E ½ of W ½
12-02-1949	01-07-1965	Avis Luella Fitzgerald et al	Monte B. & Clark F. Fitzgerald	QCD		E ½ & E ½ of W ½ 480 acres
08-02-1982	09-24-1982	Monte B. Fitzgerald et al	E. J. Lowry, trustee et al	WD	10	
07-11-1983	07-18-1983	E. J. Lowry et al	Ennis & Barbara Gibbs	WD	10	
07-14-1995	07-14-1995	Barbara E. Parish FKA Barbara Gibbs	Robert M. Larsen	WD	10	
01-01-1996	01-12-1996	Robert M. Larsen	Double Bar A Ranch LC	WD	10	

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*1. State No: 42WA351
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 3. Temp. No: 5196-34

Part A - Administrative Data

INTERMOUNTAIN ANTIQUITIES COMPUTER SYSTEM

Form approved for use by
 BLM - Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada
 Division of State History - Utah, Wyoming
 USFS - Intermountain Region
 NPS - Utah, Wyoming

4. State	Utah	State Code	42	County	Wasatch	County Code	WA
5. Project	Victory Ranch Phase III			P-III Associates Project No.		5196	
*6. Agency Report No.	U-03-PD-0248p			P-III Associates Report No.		5196-01-20305	
*7. Site Name / Property Name: N/A							
8. Class	<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Multicomponent	<input type="checkbox"/> Paleontologic	<input type="checkbox"/> Ethnographic		
9. Descriptive Site Type	Sweat hut and hearth						
*10. Elevation at site datum	6,640 ft						
*11. UTM Grid at site datum	Zone	12	474580	m E	4491427	m N	
*12. Legal Location SE of SE of NE of Section 7 T. 3S R. 6E							
*13. Meridian	Salt Lake, UT (1)						
*14. Map Reference (USGS 7.5 min)	Francis, UT 1967						
15. Aerial Photo	N/A						
16. Location and Access							

From the bridge over the Weber-Provo Diversion Canal on State Route 32, approximately 1.4 mi west of Francis, drive east on State Route 32 for 0.75 mi and turn south (right) onto Lower River Road. Drive east-southeast along Lower River Road for 2.3 mi and turn right (south). Drive south along this road for 0.4 mi and cross over the Provo River. Turn right (west) onto the Double Bar A Ranch and drive for 0.3 mi through the ranch and a series of gates. Drive southwest and then west for 0.6 mi and up onto a hill. Continue driving southwest along this two-track road for 0.7 mi until the fork in the road. Take the right fork that heads north-northwest around the north side of a large hill. Drive northwest and then southwest along this section of two-track for 1.2 mi until the next fork and stop. The site is located on a terrace on the floor of Lady Long Hollow, approximately 119 m at 26° from the road. No datum was left at the site. The site is on private land and permission must be obtained from the landowner prior to entering the property.

*17. Land Owner	Private						
*18. Federal Administrative Units	N/A						
*19. Location of Curated Materials	N/A						

20. Description

 The site consists of a small sweat hut, an associated hearth, and a crushed coffee can in a 19- by 20-m area. It is located on a terrace on the floor of Lady Long Hollow. Due to the site's location on an active depositional surface, the presence of partially buried fire-cracked rock, and the presence of sediment on the floor of the hut, shallowly buried cultural materials are believed to be present. The sweat-hut is constructed of axe-cut posts that are placed on the interior edge of an excavated 2-m-in-diameter circle and that lean into a central apex. A doorway is present on the eastern side of the sweat hut. The interior excavated pit is now filled with sediment. A hearth, represented by a small concentration of partially buried fire-cracked rock, is present 1.8 m northeast of the sweat hut. The site is considered historic based on the presence of the coffee can, which is assumed to have been used as a water container, and the use of axe-cut posts to construct the sweat hut. The site is likely of Ute origin. There is a relatively small amount of fire-cracked rock, suggesting limited use so the site may have been used only once.

*21. Site Condition	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent (A)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good (B)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair (C)	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor (D)		
*22. Impact Agents	<input type="checkbox"/> Deflation (DE)	<input type="checkbox"/> Demolition (DM)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Erosion (ER)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fence (PR)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grazing (GR)	<input type="checkbox"/> Road (RD)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Development (PR)	<input type="checkbox"/> Range Fire (OT)	<input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism (VA)	<input type="checkbox"/> Rodent Damage (RO)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (OT) specify below	

Describe

The site has been impacted by erosion, vegetation growth, and cattle grazing. These impacts have only minimally

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affected the site and it remains in good condition.

*23. National Register Status Eligible

Justify

The site retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, feeling, workmanship, and association. This site has a hearth that may contain datable material and preserved wood that may be able to provide chronological information via C-14 or tree-ring dating. As such, the site has potential to provide data on the chronology of historic-period use of the middle Provo River region by native peoples, most likely the Ute. The site has an intact sweat hut that can provide data on construction techniques used for temporary ceremonial structures during the historic period, and the presence of intact site structure provides the opportunity to identify and study activity areas and document the layout of a small site used for sweats. Due to its information potential, this site is recommended as being eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion d of 36CFR60.4. Although not directly applicable to NRHP recommendations, the site may also be significant relative to the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) (P.L. 95-341). There is no evidence that the site is associated with events or persons who have made significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. The site is also not the work of a master. It does not have high artistic value or embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. As such, the site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion a, b, or c of 36CFR60.4.

24. Photos Date Roll No. Neg. No. Item No. Caption

5/19/20	91	17a	F-01	Sweat hut facing west-southwest from 3 m east of feature.
5/19/20	91	18a	F-01	Sweat hut facing southeast from 3 m northwest of feature. B. C. Tapscott, A. L. Field, and R. I. Birnie are in photo.
5/19/20	91	19a	F-01	Sweat hut facing west-northwest from 3 m southeast of feature.
5/19/20	91	20a	F-02	Hearth, facing south-southwest from 2 m northeast of feature.
5/19/20	91	21a	F-01 and F-02	Overview of sweat hut and hearth. Photo faces southwest from 5 m northeast of F-02. A. L. Field is in photo.
5/19/20	91	22a		Site overview facing southwest from 10 m northeast of site.
5/19/20	91	23a		Site overview facing north-northeast from 30 m southwest of site. Sweat hut (F-01) is in photo left.

25. Recorded by Robert I. Birnie

*26. Survey Organization P-III Associates, Inc. (PD)

*28. Survey Date 19-May-2003

27. Assisting Crew Members A. L. Field and S. V. Ball

List of Attachments Part B Topo Map Photos Other
 Part C Site Map Artifact/Feature Illustrations Continuation Sheets
 Part E

Part A - Environmental Data

*29. Slope 1 (Degrees) 180 Aspect (Degrees)

*30. Distance to Permanent Water 0.1 x 100 Meters

*Type of Water Source Stream/River (B)

Name of Water Source Unnamed stream along Lady Long Hollow

*31. Geographic Unit Wasatch Hinterland (RBB)

*32. Topographic Location - See Guide for additional information. Choose only one primary and one secondary landform.

Primary Landform Valley (E)

Secondary Landform Terrace/Bench (R)

Describe The site is situated on a stream terrace in Lady Long Hollow approximately 15-20 m south of the toe slope of a west-southwest- to east-northeast-trending ridge.

*33. On-site Depositional Context Stream Terrace (D)
(Choose one)

Describe The soil is a dark grayish-brown silt loam to silty clay loam.

Part C - Historic Site

State No 42WA351
 Agency No _____
 Temp. No 5196-34

1. Site Type Sweat hut and hearth

***2. Historic Themes** Religion

***3. Culture** CULTURAL AFFILIATION DATING METHOD
Ute/Navajo/Protohistoric Artifact cross-dating

Describe The geographic location of the site suggests it is most likely of Ute origin. However, the recorder has observed similar structures of Navajo origin in other areas.

***4. Oldest Date** Unknown **Recent Date** Unknown

How Determined? The presence of axe-cut wood and a corroded coffee can indicates that the site is historic.

5. Site Dimensions 20 m X 19 m *Area 295 sq m

***6. Surface Collection/Method** None (A) Designed Sample (C)
 Grab Sample (B) Complete Collection (D)

Sampling Method None

***7. Estimated Depth of Cultural Fill** Surface (A) 20 - 100 cm (C) Fill noted but unknown (E)
 0 - 20 cm (B) 100 cm+ (D) Depth Suspected, but not tested (F)

How Estimated The interior of the sweat hut is filled with sediment and the fire-cracked rock is partially buried. These factors, in conjunction with the site's location in a depositional environment, indicate that shallowly buried cultural material is present.

If tested, show location on site map.

***8. Excavation Status** Excavated (A) Tested (B) Unexcavated (C)

Testing Method None

***9. Summary of Artifacts and Debris** *(Refer to Guide for additional categories)*

Coffee cans (CE)

Describe

The associated artifact assemblage consists of a single crushed and heavily corroded 3-lb coffee can (A-01). The site is considered historic based only on the presence of the coffee can, which is assumed to have been used as a water container.

10. Ceramic Artifacts None

a. **Estimated Number of Ceramic Trademarks** 0

11. Glass None

12. Maximum Density - #/sq m (glass and ceramics) 0

13. Tin Cans

Type	#	Opening	Height (in)	Length x Width (in)	Diameter (in) or Modified	Label/Mark	Function
Coffee can (CE)	1	CCA	-	-	No	None	Coffee

This can is crushed.

CCA = Cut completely around

Maximum Can Density - #/sq m: 1

***14. Landscape and Constructed Features (locate on site map) - See Guide for additional categories**

F-02 HE Hearth

F-02 is a semi-circular hearth that has been disturbed along the west side by sagebrush and other

* Encoded data items

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Part C - Historic Site

State No	42WA351
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nonwoody vegetation. The hearth measures 1.2 m north-south by 0.7 m east-west. F-02 is located approximately 1.8 m northeast of F-01. The hearth currently has six granodiorite rocks that are fire-cracked. Two of the rocks are fractured due to heat. The hearth rocks range in size from 5 by 4 1/2 inches to 13 by 10 inches. Three thermally treated rocks appear to have been displaced 2 ft 6 inches to the east of the hearth.

*15. Buildings and Structures (locate on site map)

Count	Type	Material
1	Sweathut	Log (P)

F-01 CS Sweathut

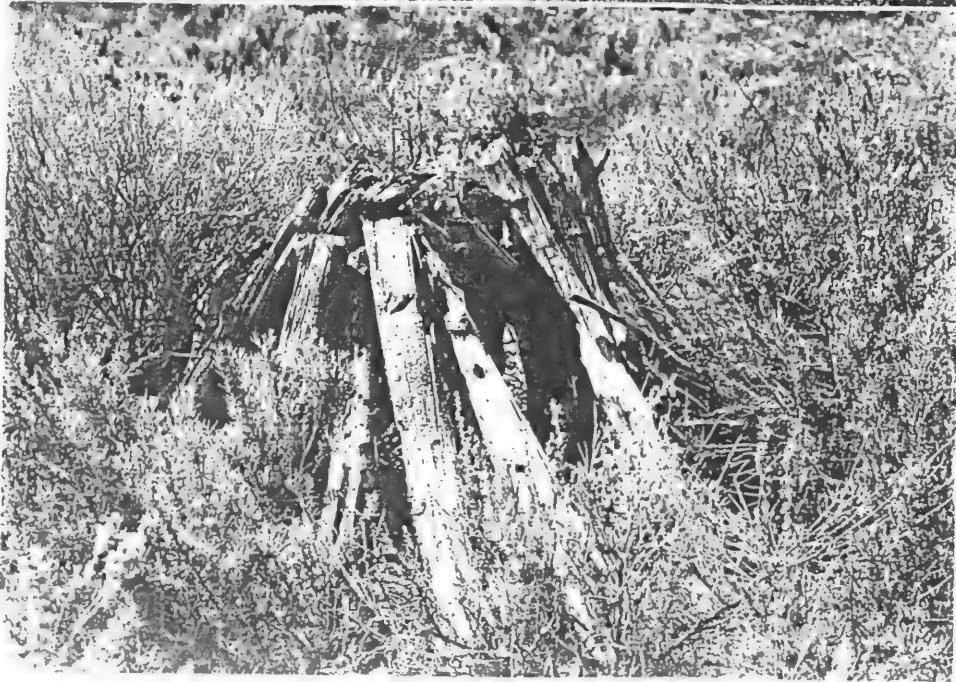
F-01 consists of a conical sweathut constructed of 25 axe-cut tree limbs. It measures 2.00 by 0.94 m and is 0.90 m high. The limbs have an average diameter of 0.1 m and length of 1.0 m. They lean together at the apex. An opening measuring 1.60 m high by 0.36 m across is present on the east side of the structure. The structure was constructed across a shallow depression (now partially filled with dirt and wood debris). A low earthen berm surrounds the exterior with an opening for the doorway. The berm measures roughly 1.0 m across and 0.2 m high. The wood is highly weathered and difficult to identify but could be juniper.

16. Comments/Continuations - Please make note of any Historic Record search performed

(County Records, General Land Office, Historic Society, Land Management Agency Records, Oral Histories/Interviews)

A search of historic land patents for T. 3S, R. 6E, Section 7 revealed no information regarding this site. The site does not appear on General Land Office (GLO) maps dating to 1869, 1903, and 1938. The 1893 GLO map does show the "Ring Mine", "E. Webb Homestead", "W. R. Smith Homestead", and various roads and canals within the township and range. However, none of these resources can be associated with this site. Searches of directories, tax cards, and title records also proved fruitless. The site is not mentioned in a history of Wasatch County (Embry 1996).

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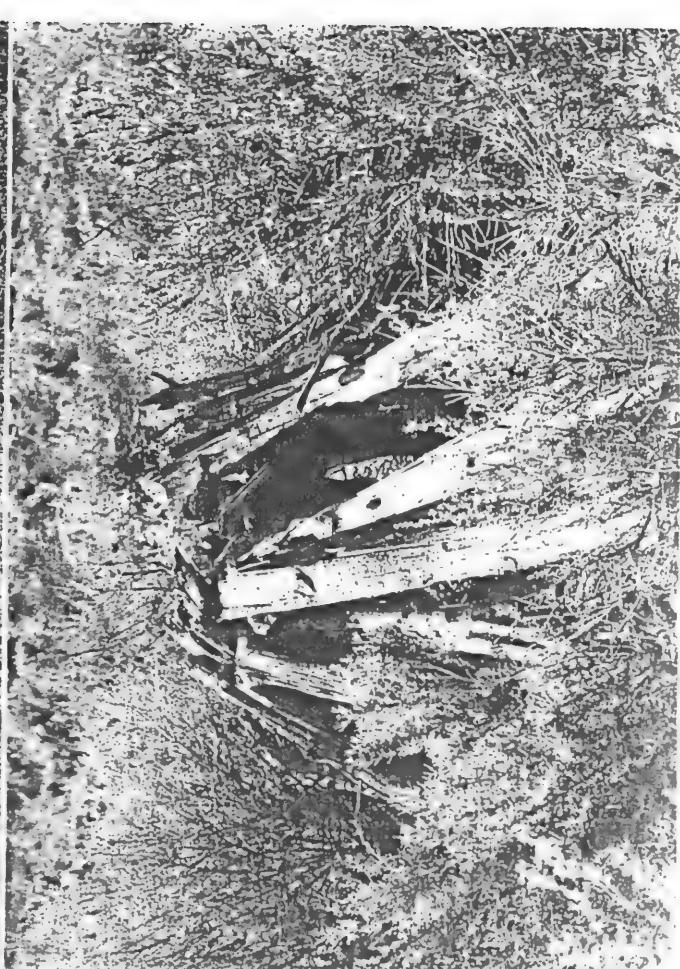
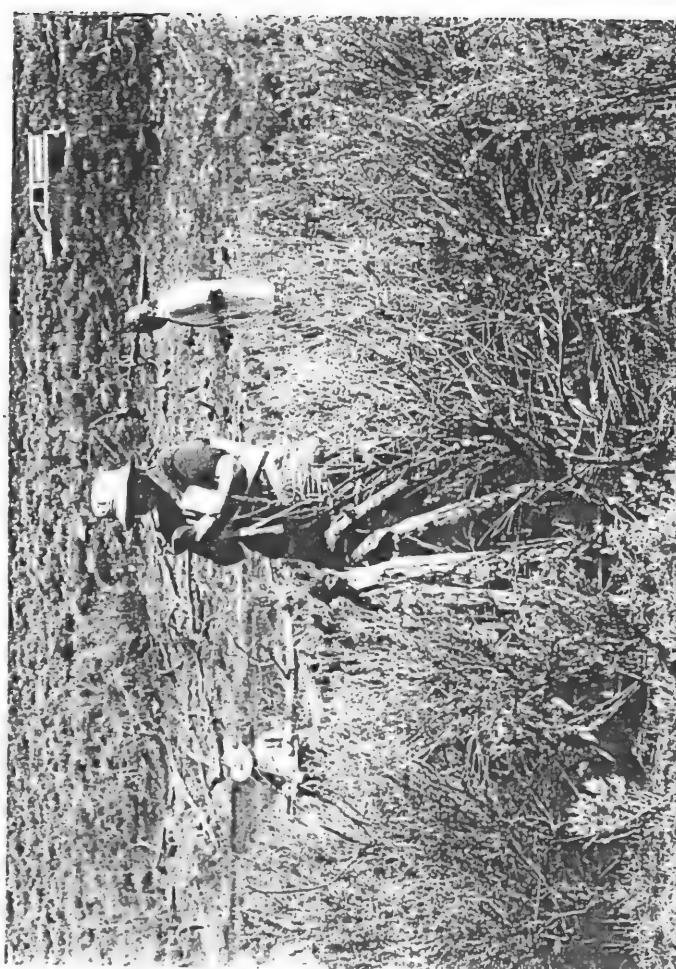
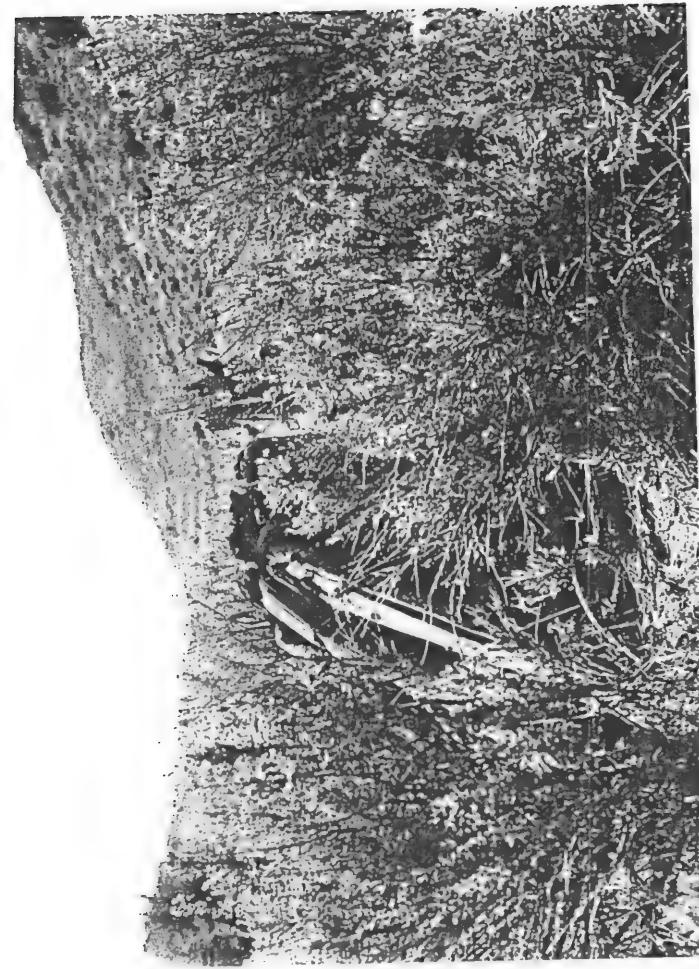


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Wasatch County Title Abstracts, Deed Records & Plat Maps. Available at the Wasatch County Recorder's Office.

4 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Building Style/Type: site only; no extant buildings *No. Stories:* _____

Foundation Material: _____ *Wall Material(s):* _____

Additions: none minor major (describe below) *Alterations:* none minor major (describe below)

Number of associated outbuildings _____ *and/or structures* _____.

Briefly describe the principal building, additions or alterations and their dates, and associated outbuildings and structures. Use continuation sheets as necessary.

The site consists of quarry pits, a gravel pit, waste rock piles, and an access road. The quarry was used during two separate periods. Between 1958 and 1964, stone from the quarry was used for riprap and stream stabilization by the Bureau of Reclamation. In the early 1990s, the quarry was used by the contractor responsible for the construction of the Jordanelle Dam. The main material removed from the quarry is andesite porphyry. The access road appears to be constructed from quarry materials. Quarry equipment is not present at the site, but some artifacts were observed. The quarry has not been used for several years and the access road is in poor condition. The original bridge (from the earlier period of use) was removed and is on the north side of the river north of the river crossing. It was replaced by a smaller bridge. The current bridge is used for livestock and foot traffic. The bridge site was recorded on a separate site form (42SM460/42WA361).

There is no indication the quarry site was used prior to 1958, and though associated with an important water project in the area, it is currently not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

(For a detailed description of these resources, please see the attached IMACS site form.)

5 HISTORY

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Date of Construction: 1958-1959

Historic Themes: Mark themes related to this property with "S" or "C" (S = significant, C = contributing). (see instructions for details)

<u>C</u> Agriculture	<u>C</u> Economics	<u>C</u> Industry	<u>C</u> Politics/ Government
<u>C</u> Architecture	<u>C</u> Education	<u>C</u> Invention	<u>C</u> Religion
<u>C</u> Archeology	<u>C</u> Engineering	<u>C</u> Landscape	<u>C</u> Science
<u>C</u> Art	<u>C</u> Entertainment/ Recreation	<u>C</u> Architecture	<u>C</u> Social History
<u>C</u> Commerce	<u>C</u> Ethnic Heritage	<u>C</u> Law	<u>C</u> Transportation
<u>C</u> Communications	<u>C</u> Exploration/ Settlement	<u>C</u> Literature	<u>S</u> Other: Water Projects
<u>C</u> Community Planning & Development	<u>C</u> Health/Medicine	<u>C</u> Maritime History	
<u>C</u> Conservation		<u>C</u> Military	
		<u>C</u> Performing Arts	

Property Name: High Bluff Quarry / High Bluff Gravel Pit

Organization: P-III Associates

P-III Associates Report No. 5196-01-20305

Researcher: Korral Broschinsky

State Antiquities Project No. U-03-PD-0248p

Date: July 2003

Page 2

Write a chronological history of the property, focusing primarily on the original or principal owners & significant events. Explain and justify any significant themes marked above. Use continuation sheets as necessary.

The quarry is located on a large parcel of land used primarily for ranching. The Larsen family had a sheep ranching facilities on both sides of the Provo River in the 1920s and 1930s. A 1920 patent to Rasmus Larsen (1851-1939) was the first recorded deed to the property. Rasmus Larsen was a long time farmer and rancher in the area. After his death in 1939, the property was sold to Frank H. Sorensen (1889-1975) and Herbert S. Auerbach (1880-?). Frank Sorensen acted as superintendent of the ranch. Fred Auerbach (1890?-?) lived there seasonally to work the family ranch. The property was known as the Auerbach Ranch in the early 1940s. The name of the Auerbach Ranch was changed to the Victory Ranch in 1945, in honor of World War II. The Auerbach/Victory Ranch acquired a number of large parcels in the 1940s and was the largest ranch in the area. By World War II, sheep ranching had been phased out in favor of cattle. Land not used for pasture was dedicated to the cultivation of feed hay. In 1954, Bessie L. Auerbach, Madeline A. Werner, and Selma A. Mohr (all of New York City) became joint owners of Victory Ranch Inc.

On June 30, 1959, the owners of the property made a contract with the United States Bureau of Reclamation for an easement on the property. The quarry and its access road date from this period. Around the same time, Pearl M. Atkinson granted an easement for an access road to run through her property to the river. During this time, the quarry provided riprap for the Provo River Channel Revision project. The project covered the length of the Provo River from the current site of the Jordanelle Dam to the Wolf Creek Pass area. Stone from the quarry was used to line the streambed through much of this area. Approximately fifty landowners provided easements on their land for the Provo River Water Users' Association and the Bureau of Reclamation to complete this project. The project was finished around 1964.

County records give no indication the quarry was used in the 1970s or 1980s. In 1991 and 1992, the owners and trustees of the Victory Ranch granted the Granite Construction Company the right to take materials from the quarry for the construction of the Jordanelle Dam. The Jordanelle Dam and Reservoir was the last of the Utah Central Water projects. The project had been on hold since it was first proposed in 1963. The dam was completed and the reservoir filled in June 1965. The Granite Construction Company employed approximately 200 people in the construction of the dam. It is not known how much material was removed from the quarry during this second period. The quarry has not been used since the completion of the Jordanelle Dam. In 2001, the property was sold to Robert M. Larsen. He granted a quitclaim deed to Victory Ranch LC in 2002. The property is now part of the Victory Ranch development project.

6 PHOTOGRAPHS

See IMACS site form.

TITLE SEARCH FORM

ADDRESS:	Victory Ranch LC	TAX NUMBER: OWC - 0191 - 0 - 032 - 026
CITY:	Wasatch County, Utah (south of Francis)	LEGAL DESCRIPTION AND ACREAGE: BEG S 1036.03 FT FR NW COR SEC 32, T2S, R6E, SLM; N59°E 700 FT; S86°30' 936.22 FT; S 587.34 FT; W 214.5 FT; S 2640 FT; W 1320 FT; N 2923.97 FT TO BEG. 99.6076 acres
CURRENT OWNER:	Victory Ranch LC % R. Larsen Partners Inc. 2252 Lenwood Ct SW, Rochester, MN 55902	
HISTORIC NAME:	High Bluff Quarry	

Date of Instrument	Date of Record	GRANTOR (seller)	GRANTEE (buyer)	Type of Transaction	Dollar Amount	COMMENTS
09-03-1920	10-05-1920	State of Utah by Simon Bamberger	Rasmus Larsen	PATENT		
12-11-1935	10-19-1937	Rasmus Larsen	William N. Larsen	WD		
06-25-1938	07-23-1938	William N. Larsen	Kamas State Bank	WD		
07-20-1938	06-60-1939	Kamas State Bank	Edward Keller	WD		
06-09-1937	06-24-1937	Edward Keller & wife	Frank H. Sorensen	WD		
03-12-1945	06-12-1945	Frank H. Sorensen & Herbert S. Auerbach	Victory Ranches Inc.	WD		
06-11-1954	07-02-1954	Victory Ranch Inc	Madeline A. Werner et al	DEED		
06-30-1958	07-30-1958	Madeline A. Werner et al	United States of America	CONTRACT		land purchase contract for Provo River project
12-20-1961	01-15-1962	Frank Sorensen & wife	Madeline A. Werner, Bessie L. Auerbach & Selma Mohr	QCD		
12-28-1979	03-03-1981	Bessie L. Auerbach	Madeline A. Werner	QCD		1/3 interest
06-29-1981	12-20-1982	Selma A. Mohr estate	G. Jacque Mohr, Lawrence G. Mohr & Manufacturer's Hanover Trust Co.	DIST DEEDS		
10-02-1984	11-15-1984	Manufacturer's Hanover Trust Co.	Suzanne Mohr	QCD		
04-17-1986	04-25-1986	Manufacturer's Hanover Trust Co.	Jane Mohr Cooper	QCD		

TITLE SEARCH FORM

ADDRESS:	Victory Ranch LC	TAX NUMBER: OWC - 0191 - 0 - 032 - 026
CITY:	Wasatch County, Utah (south of Francis)	
CURRENT OWNER:	Victory Ranch LC % R. Larsen Partners Inc. 2252 Lenwood Ct SW, Rochester, MN 55902	
HISTORIC NAME:	High Bluff Quarry	
LEGAL DESCRIPTION AND ACREAGE: BEG S 1036.03 FT FR NW COR SEC 32, T2S, R6E, SLM; N59°E 700 FT; S86°30' 936.22 FT; S 587.34 FT; W 214.5 FT; S 2640 FT; W 1320 FT; N 2923.97 FT TO BEG. 99.6076 acres		

Date of Instrument	Date of Record	GRANTOR (seller)	GRANTEE (buyer)	Type of Transaction	Dollar Amount	COMMENTS
04-17-1986	04-25-1986	Manufacturer's Hanover Trust Co.	Jane Mohr Cooper	QCD		
11-05-1991	03-25-1992	est of Madeline A. Werner	Granite Construction Company	OPTION		
11-03-1997	11-07-1997	Victory Ranch LC et al	Farmland Assessment Act			
04-24-2001	04-26-2001	Suzanne Mohr FKA Suzanne Mohr Schuh	Robert M. Larsen	SWD		
04-23-2001	04-23-2001	Jane Mohr Cooper	Robert M. Larsen	SWD		
04-21-2001	04-26-2001	Robert S. Mohr	Robert M. Larsen	SWD		
04-12-2002	04-26-2001	Robert M. Larsen	Victory Ranch LC	QCD		

Part C - Historic Site

State No	42WA360
Agency No	
Temp. No	5196-09

1. Site Type Bridge

***2. Historic Themes** Transportation

***3. Culture** CULTURAL AFFILIATION DATING METHOD
Euroamerican Informant

Describe According to a local informant, this bridge was built in the 1930s by the Bureau of Reclamation. In the late 1930s, the Fitzgerald family disassembled it and moved it to the current location. See the Historic Site Form for more information.

***4. Oldest Date** 1930s **Recent Date** Present

How Determined? See C3 above.

5. Site Dimensions 25 m X 5 m *Area 125 sq m

***6. Surface Collection/Method** None (A) Designed Sample (C)
 Grab Sample (B) Complete Collection (D)

Sampling Method None

***7. Estimated Depth of Cultural Fill** Surface (A) 20 - 100 cm (C) Fill noted but unknown (E)
 0 - 20 cm (B) 100 cm+ (D) Depth Suspected, but not tested (F)

How Estimated The bridge and all associated material is limited to the modern ground surface.

If tested, show location on site map.

***8. Excavation Status** Excavated (A) Tested (B) Unexcavated (C)

Testing Method None

***9. Summary of Artifacts and Debris** (Refer to Guide for additional categories)

Describe

No artifacts were observed in association with the bridge.

10. Ceramic Artifacts None

a. Estimated Number of Ceramic Trademarks 0

11. Glass None

12. Maximum Density - #/sq m (glass and ceramics) 0

13. Tin Cans None

Maximum Can Density - #/sq m: 0

***14. Landscape and Constructed Features (locate on site map) - See Guide for additional categories**

None

***15. Buildings and Structures (locate on site map)**

Count	Type	Material
1	Bridge	Combination (W)

S-01 BS Bridge

This is a single-span, trestle-style bridge. See the attached Historic Site Form for Fitzgerald Ranch Bridge.

16. Comments/Continuations - Please make note of any Historic Record search performed

(County Records, General Land Office, Historic Society, Land Management Agency Records, Oral Histories/Interviews)

* Encoded data items

P-III Associates IMACS Form 1/2003 Revision 3.0

42WA360

BLM 8100-1
FS R-4 2300-2
3/90

5196-09

Part C - Historic Site

State No	42WA360
Agency No	
Temp. No	5196-09

The following sources were checked for records pertaining to this site: Ancestral File Database, Daughters of Utah Pioneers (1947), Embry (1996), Hampshire et al. (1998), the Provo River Water Users Association website, the Polk directory, the Salt Lake Tribune, title abstracts at the Summit and Wasatch County Recorders Offices, the United States Census, and the Weber Basin Water Conservancy District website.

See attached Historic Site Form for more information.

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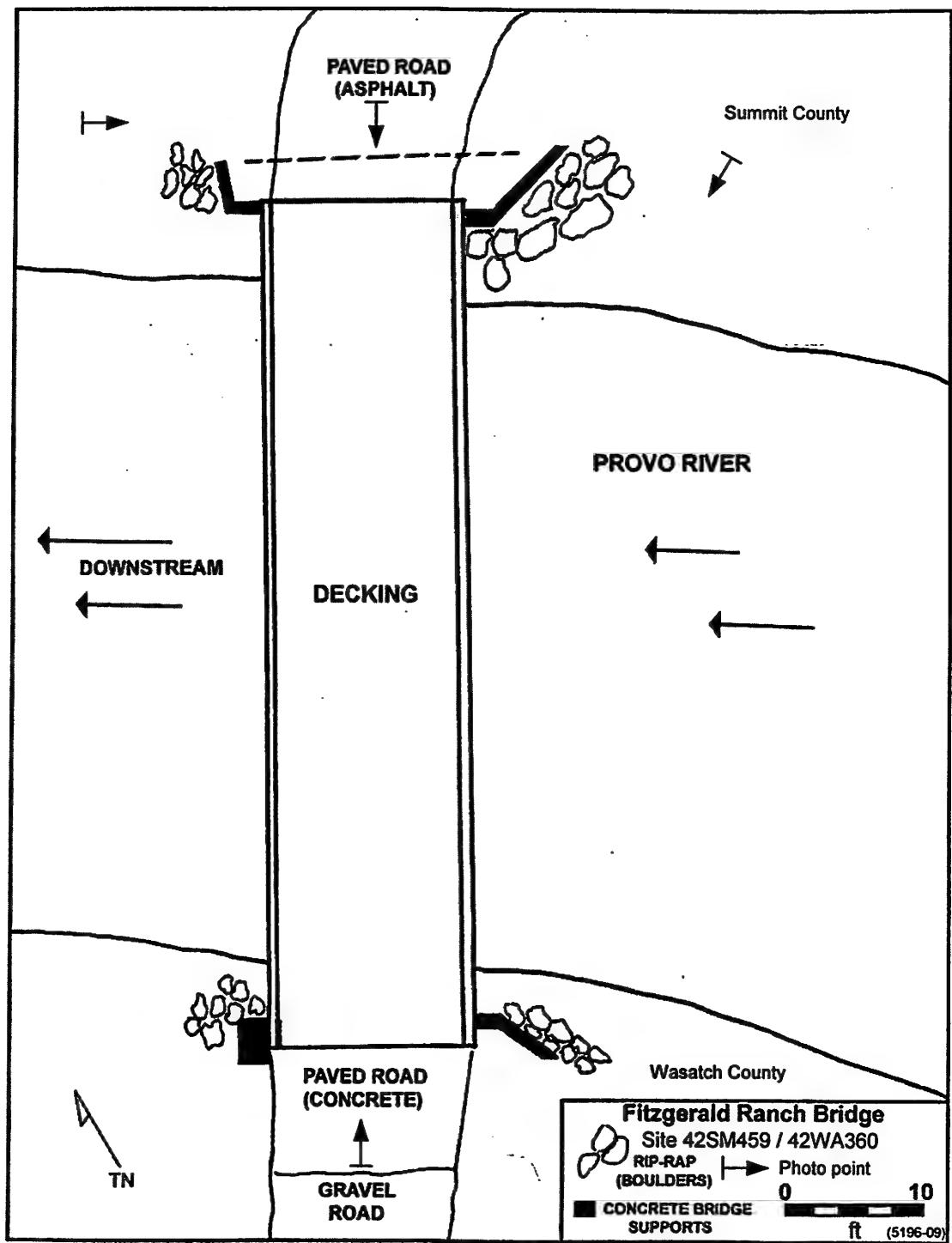


U-03-PT-09480

47.5W 30







HISTORIC SITE FORM

UTAH OFFICE OF PRESERVATION

(10-91)

1 IDENTIFICATION

Name of Property: Fitzgerald Ranch Bridge **Site Nos.:** 42SM459/42WA360
Address: Off Lower River Road **Temporary Site Nos.:** 5177-06/5196-09
City, County: Summit and Wasatch counties **Township:** 3S **Range:** 6E **Section:** 4
Current Owner Name: Double A Bar Ranch LC **UTM:** 477867E / 4492690N **USGS Map Name & Date:** Francis, Utah 1967
Current Owner Address: 2252 Lenwood Court SW **Tax Number:** OWC-0803-0-004-036
Address: Rochester, MN 55902
Legal Description (include acreage): NE1/4 of SE1/4 of NE1/4 of SE1/4 (0.04 acre)

2 STATUS/USE

Property Category	Evaluation	Use
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> eligible/contributing	Original Use: Bridge
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> ineligible/non-contributing	
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<input type="checkbox"/> out-of-period	Current Use: Bridge
<input type="checkbox"/> object		

3 DOCUMENTATION**Photos: Dates**

- slides:
- prints: 2001
- historic:

Drawings and Plans

- measured floor plans
- site sketch map
- Historic American Bldg. Survey

- original plans available at:
- other:

Research Sources (check all sources consulted, whether useful or not)

- abstract of title
- tax card & photo
- building permit
- sewer permit
- Sanborn Maps
- obituary index
- city directories/gazetteers
- census records
- biographical encyclopedias
- newspapers
- city/county histories
- personal interviews
- USHS Library
- USHS Preservation Files
- USHS Architects File
- LDS Family History Library
- local library:
Salt Lake City Public Library
- university library(ies):

Bibliographical References (books, articles, interviews, etc.)

Attach copies of all research notes, title searches, obituaries, and so forth.

See attached title search.

Ancestral File Database. Available at the LDS Church Family History Center.

Daughters of Utah Pioneers. *Echoes of Yesterday, Summit County Centennial History*. Salt Lake City, Utah: Published by the Daughters of Utah Pioneers of Summit County, 1947.

- Embry, Jesse L. *The History of Wasatch County*. Utah County Centennial Series. Salt Lake City, Utah: Utah State Historical Society, 1996.
- Hampshire, David et al. *The History of Summit County*. Utah County Centennial Series. Salt Lake City, Utah: Utah State Historical Society, 1998.
- Provo River Water Users Association. (Website at utahwater.org).).
- R.L. Polk Utah Gazetteer, Wasatch County, 1900, 1912-1913, 1922-1923 and 1927-1928.
- Salt Lake Tribune*.
- Title Abstract. Wasatch County Recorder's Office.
- United States Census, Summit and Wasatch Counties, Utah: 1900, 1910 and 1920.
- Weber Basin Water Conservancy District. (Website at weberbasin.com).

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

<i>Building Style/Type:</i>	Trestle bridge	<i>No. Stories:</i>	N/A
<i>Foundation Material:</i>	Concrete	<i>Wall Material(s):</i>	N/A
<i>Additions:</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> none <input type="checkbox"/> minor <input type="checkbox"/> major	<i>Alterations:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> none <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> minor <input type="checkbox"/> major
	(describe below)		(describe below)

Number of associated outbuildings 0 *and/or structures* 0

Briefly describe the principal building, additions or alterations and their dates, and associated outbuildings and structures.

Use continuation sheets as necessary.

This rural bridge has no formal listed local address on the tax records or on the property itself. It can be reached by traveling south-southeast along Lower River Road from the intersection of State Route 32 and Lower River Road, which is approximately 0.65 mi west of the center of Francis, Utah, for approximately 2.4 mi. Turn right (south) onto a paved road and drive for approximately 0.4 mi until you reach the bridge.

This is a single-span, trestle-style bridge. It is 60 ft 6 in long and 15 ft 7 in wide. The decking is 13 ft 9 in wide. The steel framework is primarily constructed of 2- by 5-inch I-beams and 2 1/2- by 3-inch angle iron riveted together. Two 12- by 12-inch structural steel beams, each consisting of two 6- by 12-inch I-beams that are welded together, span the length of the bridge, with each end sitting on a concrete structural support and each centered 4 ft 3 inches from the lateral margins of the bridge. On the exterior of each of these beams is a single line of 10- by 12-inch wooden beams that are supported by the concrete on each end of the bridge and by a series of three 16- by 6-inch steel I-beams placed perpendicular to the long axis of the bridge. Between the two large, steel I-beams that are parallel with the long axis of the bridge are three additional lines of 10- by 12-inch wooden beams also oriented parallel to the long axis of the bridge. The bridge decking consists of 12-in-wide, 3-in-thick, and 5-ft-16-ft-long wooden planks that are nailed to the underlying 10- by 12-inch wooden beams. The top of the deck is approximately 7 ft above the current stream level. The ends of the bridge are supported by concrete revetments and retaining walls that extend 2 ft beyond the western lateral margin of the bridge (and are roughly squared off) but extend 5-6 ft beyond the eastern lateral margin of the bridge at a 30-45° angle. The stream banks on both sides of the bridge and both ends of the bridge are rip-rapped with boulders and large cobbles to prevent erosion. The northeastern approach to the bridge is paved with asphalt. The southwestern approach has a 10-ft-long concrete pad adjacent to the bridge and is graveled to the south-southwest. No other modifications are apparent with the exception of a 1-in-diameter

electrical, television, or telephone cable within a 2-in-diameter PVC pipe that extends along the steel framework below the deck on the eastern side of the bridge.

According to Don Fitzgerald, this bridge was disassembled at the Deer Creek Reservoir area in the 1930s and moved to this site. The original date of construction is unknown. However, despite the move, the structure should be considered contributing.

HISTORY

Architect/Builder: Unknown/Fitzgerald Family **Date of Construction:** 1930s or earlier

Historic Themes: Mark themes related to this property with "S" or "C" (S = significant, C = contributing). (see instructions for details)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Economics | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Politics/
Government |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archeology | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape
Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment/
Recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> Law | <input type="checkbox"/> Social History |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/
Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Maritime History | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community Planning
& Development | <input type="checkbox"/> Health/Medicine | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | <input type="checkbox"/> Performing Arts | |

Write a chronological history of the property, focusing primarily on the original or principal owners & significant events. Explain and justify any significant themes marked above. Use continuation sheets as necessary.

According to Don Fitzgerald (personal communication with R. I. Birnie, December 3, 2001), this bridge was originally in the Deer Creek Reservoir area. The Deer Creek Reservoir was constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation in the 1930s. According to Fitzgerald, the bridge was disassembled by the Fitzgerald family in the late 1930s when construction on Deer Creek Reservoir began and reassembled at its current location. The original construction date is unknown. The ranch property was original owned by Athel Benjamin Fitzgerald (1891-1946) and his wife Avis Luella Bonner Fitzgerald (1895-1990). The Fitzgeralds were sheep ranchers who lived in Heber City, but a number of family members were located in the Francis/Woodland community. The ranch remained in the Fitzgerald family until the 1970s.

Another possibility is that the bridge was built in the 1930s when the reservoir was built and relocated when the reservoir was enlarged in 1959. Several structures were moved from the Charleston area at the time. The title abstract indicates a Provo River Water Users Association project and easement on the property in 1962, but it is not known whether this relates to the bridge, though the association was constructing other bridges in the area in the 1950s. In March of 1935, legislation was passed to fund administration and construction of several water projects on the Ogden, Weber, and Provo rivers. The Weber Basin Conservancy District, the Provo River Project and the Provo River Water Users Association were involved in a number of projects. The first contracts were awarded in 1956 and all projects were completed by 1969. This stretch of the Provo River was likely impacted by the construction of the Weber-Provo Diversion Canal built between 1935 and 1947.

Part C - Historic Site

State No	42WA361
Agency No	
Temp. No	5196-02

1. Site Type Bridge

***2. Historic Themes** Mining Transportation

***3. Culture** CULTURAL AFFILIATION DATING METHOD
Euroamerican Informant

Describe The original bridge was constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation. See the Historic Site Form for more information.

***4. Oldest Date** 1958 **Recent Date** Present

How Determined? The original bridge is associated with an access road that was used to transport equipment and materials to and from quarry and gravel pits south of the river. This operation was conducted by the Bureau of Reclamation in the late 1950s. A local informant, Don Fitzgerald, believes that the current bridge is less than 50 years old.

5. Site Dimensions 23 m X 2 m *Area 46 sq m

***6. Surface Collection/Method** None (A) Designed Sample (C)
 Grab Sample (B) Complete Collection (D)

Sampling Method None

***7. Estimated Depth of Cultural Fill** Surface (A) 20 - 100 cm (C) Fill noted but unknown (E)
 0 - 20 cm (B) 100 cm+ (D) Depth Suspected, but not tested (F)

How Estimated The bridge and all associated material is limited to the modern ground surface.

If tested, show location on site map.

***8. Excavation Status** Excavated (A) Tested (B) Unexcavated (C)

Testing Method None

***9. Summary of Artifacts and Debris** (Refer to Guide for additional categories)

Describe

The only material associated with the original bridge is the replacement (current) bridge, which is constructed of wood and steel and set on a wood and boulder foundation. The steel framework for the original bridge is on the river bank northwest of the current bridge.

10. Ceramic Artifacts None

a. Estimated Number of Ceramic Trademarks 0

11. Glass None

12. Maximum Density - #/sq m (glass and ceramics) 0

13. Tin Cans None

Maximum Can Density - #/sq m: 0

***14. Landscape and Constructed Features** (locate on site map) - See Guide for additional categories

None

***15. Buildings and Structures** (locate on site map)

A detailed description of the two bridges is provided in the attached Historic Site Structure Form.

Count	Type	Material
1	Bridge	Combination of materials (W)

Part C - Historic Site

State No	42WA361
Agency No	
Temp. No	5196-02

S-01 BS Bridge

The structure consists of an old bridge foundation and a more recent foot/horse bridge. The original bridge was a vehicle bridge; its framework has been removed and now rests on the north bank of the Provo River. The bridge at present is currently a footbridge used primarily for cattle and horses. See the attached Historic Site Form for the Prescott Ranch/Victory Ranch Bridge for more information.

16. Comments/Continuations - Please make note of any Historic Record search performed

(County Records, General Land Office, Historic Society, Land Management Agency Records, Oral Histories/Interviews)

C4. An additional historic theme is Agriculture.

The following sources were checked regarding information about this site: Ancestral File Database, Daughters of Utah Pioneers (1947), the Deseret News, Hampshire et al. (1998), the Polk directory, title abstracts at the Summit and Wasatch County Recorders Offices, and the United States Census.

See the attached Historic Site Form for more information.

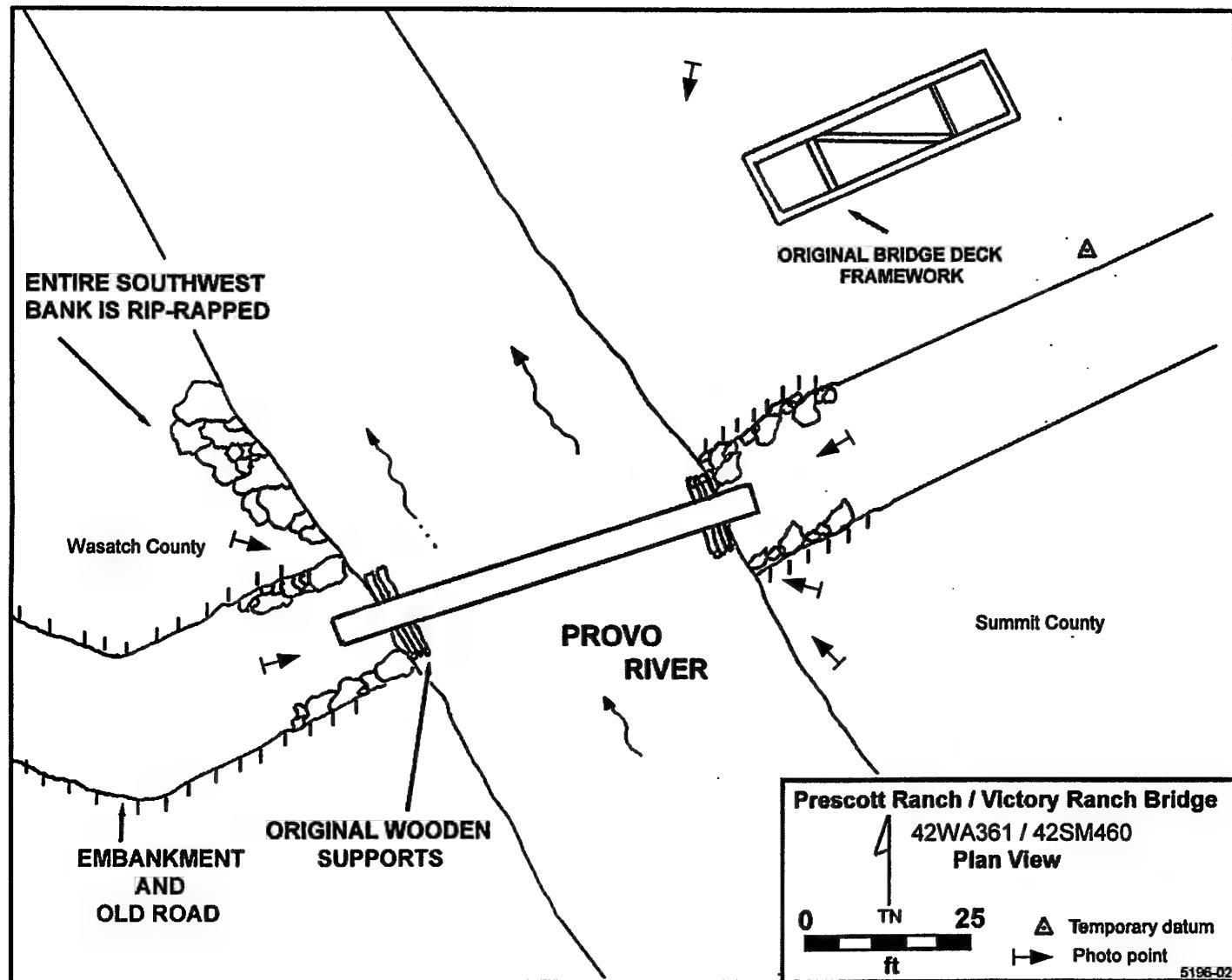
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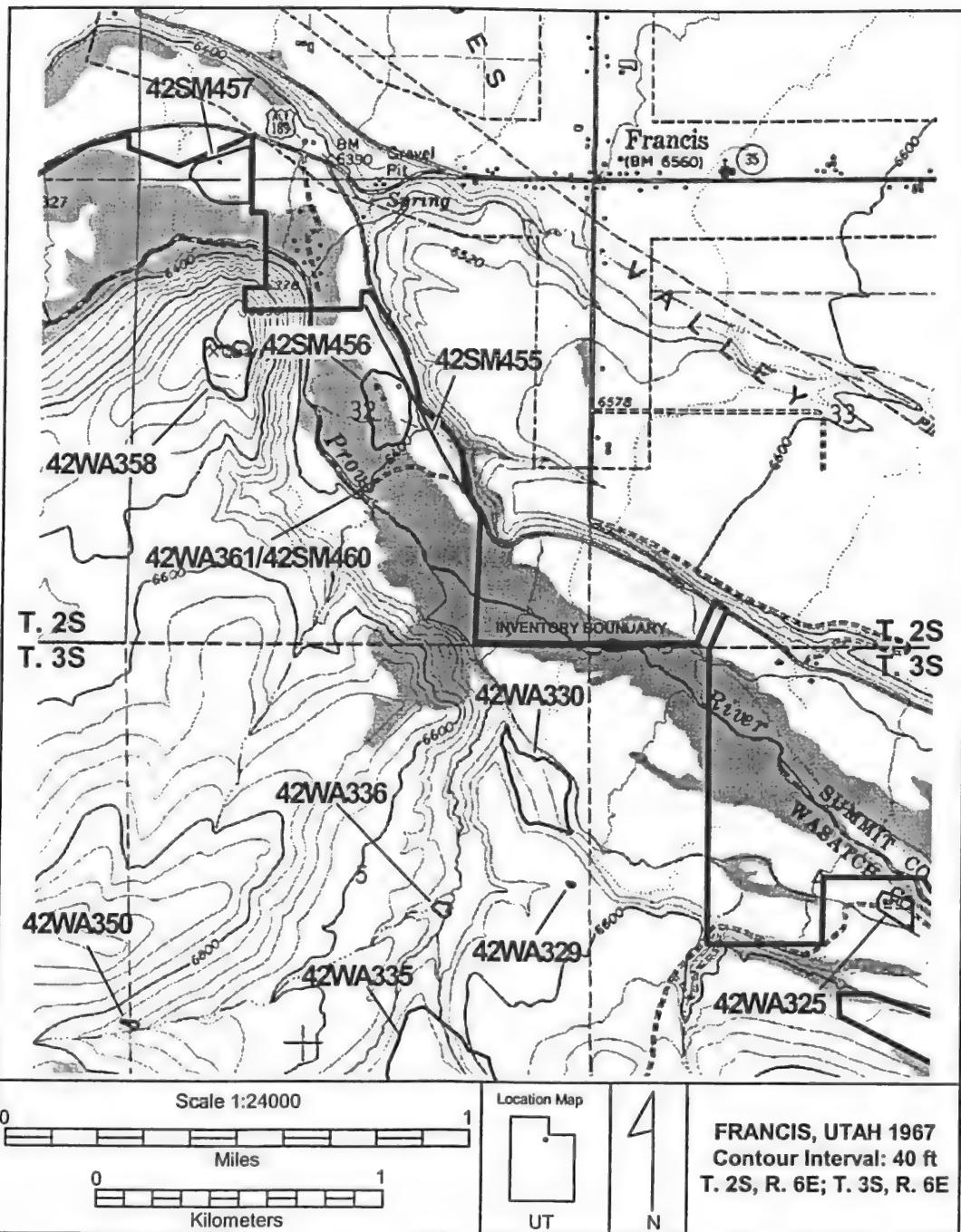
47.WA.361

4-03-PD-0248P









HISTORIC SITE FORM

UTAH OFFICE OF PRESERVATION

(10-91)

1. IDENTIFICATION

Name of Property: Prescott Ranch/Victory Ranch Bridge *Site Nos.* 42SM460/42WA361
Address: Off Lower River Road *Temporary Site Nos.:* 5177-08/5196-02
City, County: Wasatch/Summit *Township:* 2S *Range:* 6E *Section:* 32
Current Owner Horizons Unlimited LC *USGS Map Name & Date:* Francis, Utah 1967
Name:
Current Owner 2252 Lenwood Ct. SW
Address: Rochester, MN 55902
Tax Number: CD-2056-6
Legal Description (include SE1/4 of NE1/4 of SW1/4 (0.04 acre) acreage):

2. STATUS/USEProperty Category

- building(s)
- structure
- site
- object

Evaluation

- eligible/contributing
- ineligible/non-contributing
- out-of-period

Use*Original Use:* Bridge (vehicle)*Current Use:* Bridge (cattle/horse)**3. DOCUMENTATION**Photos: Dates*not)*

- slides:
- prints: 2001
- historic:

Drawings and Plans

- measured floor plans

 site sketch map Historic American Bldg. Survey original plans available at: other:Research Sources (check all sources consulted, whether useful or

- abstract of title
- tax card & photo
- building permit
- sewer permit
- Sanborn Maps
- obituary index

 city directories/gazetteers census records biographical encyclopedias newspapers city/county histories personal interviews USHS Library USHS Preservation Files USHS Architects File LDS Family History*Library* local library:

Salt Lake City Public

Library university library(ies):Bibliographical References (books, articles, interviews, etc.)*Attach copies of all research notes, title searches, obituaries, and so forth.***Ancestral File Database.** Available at the LDS Church Family History Center.

Daughters of Utah Pioneers. *Echoes of Yesterday, Summit County Centennial History*. Salt Lake City, Utah: Published by the Daughters of Utah Pioneers of Summit County, 1947.

Deseret News

Hampshire, David et al. *The History of Summit County*. Utah County Centennial Series. Salt Lake City, Utah: Utah State Historical Society, 1998.

R.L. Polk Utah Gazetteer, Summit County, 1900, 1912-1913, 1922-1923 and 1927-1928.

Title Abstract. Summit County Recorder's Office.

United States Census, Summit County, Utah: 1900, 1910 and 1920.

SEARCHED, INDEXED, & DESCRIPTION

Building Style/Type: Footbridge / old bridge

No. Stories: N/A

Foundation Material: Wood, steel pipe

Wall Material(s): N/A

Additions: none minor major

Alterations: none minor major

(describe below)

(describe below)

Number of associated outbuildings 0 and/or structures 0

Briefly describe the principal building, additions or alterations and their dates, and associated outbuildings and structures.

Use continuation sheets as necessary.

This rural bridge has no formal listed local address on the tax records or on the property itself. It can be reached by traveling south-southeast along Lower River from the intersection of State Route 32 and Lower River Road, which is approximately 0.65 mi west of the intersection in the center of Francis, Utah, for approximately 0.83 mi. Turn right (south-southwest) onto a two-track road and drive for approximately 0.28 mi until you reach the bridge.

The structure consists of an old bridge foundation and a more recent foot/horse bridge. The original bridge was a vehicle bridge; its framework has been removed and now rests on the north bank of the Provo River. The old bridge framework is constructed of steel beams (2 ft 6 inches high, 1 ft 6 inches wide, and 38 ft long) that form the lateral bridge beams with four 1-ft-6-inch-high by 6-inch-wide steel I-beams placed on the ends and at 10-ft centers from each end of the framework. A diagonal cross-brace extends between the two interior perpendicular cross-braces. The original bridge framework is 10 ft 6 inches wide and 38 ft long. The original decking, beyond the steel framework, are not preserved. The original bridge would have sat on embankments constructed of cobbles and boulders with a buttressing framework of 8-inch-in-diameter logs, 15 ft long perpendicular to the long axis of the bridge and 8 ft long into an embankment on both sides of the river. The wooden buttresses are very poorly preserved.

The current bridge is a foot/horse bridge that is 70 ft long and 4 ft 6 inches wide. The style of the bridge can best be described as eclectic and vernacular, since it is obviously the product of a resourceful local builder. It is constructed of 3-inch-in-diameter steel pipe forming the bridge framework with an arched deck and upper portion. The decking consists of 2- by 4-inch and 2- by 12-inch boards set perpendicular to the long axis of the bridge and on an underlying framework of three 2- by 10-inch boards laid parallel to the long axis of the bridge. The decking is worn and is in fair condition, with some boards missing or partially missing. The bridge is arched, with a 2-ft-6-inch rise

between the ends of the bridge and the center. The steel framework consists of two 3-inch-in-diameter pipes laid horizontally and with four 3-inch-in-diameter cross-supports. The bridge railings are also arched and are 1 ft 8 inches high on the ends of the bridge and 3 ft 10 inches above the decking on the center of the bridge. Vertical steel posts with a cross-bar support are set at the center of the bridge and rise an additional 5 ft 9 inches above the railing. The remaining support cross-bars on the sides of the bridge framework are set at 45° angles between the arched railing and arched deck support railing of the bridge.

Approaches to the bridge on each side of the river are on raised (approximately 6 ft 6 inches high) embankments that extend down to the modern road grade and terrace surface approximately 50 ft north of the bridge and 70 ft south of the bridge. The southern bank of the river on both sides of the bridge is rip-rapped with large cobbles and boulders for several hundred feet in both directions.

S HISTORY

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Date of Construction: ca. 1958 (original)
ca. 1970 (replacement)

Historic Themes: Mark themes related to this property with "S" or "C" (S = significant, C = contributing). (see instructions for details)

C Agriculture

Architecture

Archeology

Art

Commerce

Communications

Community Planning & Development

Conservation

Economics

Education

Engineering

Entertainment/ Recreation

Ethnic Heritage

Exploration/ Settlement

Health/Medicine

Industry

Invention

Landscape

Architecture

Law

Literature

Maritime History

Military

Performing Arts

Politics/ Government

Religion

Science

Social History

C Transportation

C Other: Mining

Write a chronological history of the property, focusing primarily on the original or principal owners & significant events. Explain and justify any significant themes marked above. Use continuation sheets as necessary.

Between 1935 and 1969, a number of water-related improvements were instigated and facilitated by the Weber Basin Conservancy District, the Provo River Project, and the Provo River Water Users Association. The current bridge does not appear to be part of these improvements. However, the original bridge was built during this period and is associated with an access road to the High Bluff quarry and gravel pit, which was in operation in the 1950s. The date(s) of construction and modification of the bridge are not known. Don Fitzgerald, a local resident, reports that neither the original nor replacement bridges is more than 50 years old.

The property was first deeded to members of the Hunter family, who were among the first settlers of Francis, Utah. William and Emily Prescott purchased the property in 1903. A house and several outbuildings were constructed at the south end of the farmstead about the same time. William Levi Prescott was born on April 26, 1866 in Bountiful, Utah. He married Emily Pace in Logan on September 14, 1888. Emily Pace was also born in Bountiful on November 4, 1864. The couple moved to

Parley's Park in Summit County around 1890, and then to Francis, Utah by 1894. They remained in Francis the rest of their lives. William and Emily Prescott had nine children, four who lived to maturity. William was listed as a farmer on the 1900 census. He died on December 14, 1909. Emily is listed with four of her children on the 1910 census. Her daughter and son-in-law lived next door. Emily Prescott gave her occupation as farmer. On the 1920 census, she is listed as a farmer living with her son Thomas Ashael and his wife Rhetta Leavitt Prescott. Emily Prescott is also listed in the Utah State Gazetteer as a farmer with a modest holding of \$410. Emily Pace Prescott died on April 3, 1940.

The property continued to be managed by Thomas Ashael Prescott (1894-1953). The Prescott family owned the property until the 1930s. It later became part of the Victory Ranch property. The current bridge was likely constructed to facilitate the movement of livestock over the river.

PHOTOGRAPHS

See IMACS site form.